The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLV. FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1885—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

"WILL THEY KEEP?"

READ THE FOLLOWING:

Office of WILLIAMS & SCHUMACHER, Coal, Tiling, and Kindl, 205 and 206 West Chicago-av., Chicago, July 8, 1885.

Harden Hand Grenade Fire Extinguisher Co., 51 and 53 Dearborn-st., Chicago:

GENTLEMEN: About two years ago we equipped our mill with your Hand Grenades and laid an agreement to our house until a short time ago. A fire broke out in a large pile of grain being stored with steam, and immediately commenced work with a hose building, and when there was but moments' large proportions, and in a few minutes the entire building would have been in flames. We called for the Hand Grenades, but before the engines arrived we had extinguished the fire by the use of one of your Grenades. The demonstration to us the great value of your goods as well as the astonishing quantities of your goods as well as our efficient fire extinguisher. We honestly feel that we owe to you the fact that our mill was not burned, as we would not be without a mill equipped. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAMS & SCHUMACHER.

Back to the Continuous Record of

THE Harden "Star"

HAND GRENADES!

Acknowledged to be the simplest, best, and most powerful extinguishers of incipient fires ever produced.

Send for pamphlet containing 150 proofs.

HARDEN HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO.,

51 & 53 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

BRANCH OFFICES—No. 261 Broadway, New York; 58 Oliver-st., Boston; 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; 16 and 18 Second-st., San Francisco.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS,

On Easy Terms.

ESTEY & CAMP,

188 & 190 State-st.

Early Closing.

We, the undersigned members of Chicago, agree to close our establishments at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening next, and requests to receive our custom by so doing.

[Signatures]

We will remain open on Saturday evening, July 11th, and request that our customers will make their purchases before 6 o'clock.

TO RENT,

IN THE

Tribune Building,

A FRONT OFFICE WITH GOOD VAULT.

WM. C. DOW,
Room 44 Tribune Building.

TAXES.

In order to make the necessary entries on the Tax Warrants preparatory to making the collection by judgment on delinquent taxes and special assessments, the County Treasurer's Office will be closed on Saturday, July 11th.

WM. C. DOW,
County Collector.

SHIRTS,

Made to Measure, Unlaundried and Ready-made, and made from Measurement Cards.

WILSON BROS.,

310 & 312 State-st.,

Retail Store, Custom and Ready-made Shirts and Furnishing Goods.

Waukesha Water

UNEQUALED SPRING.

10 gallons for One Dollar.

Telephone 6268. 107 Wabash-av.

A MODEL GROCERY STORE.

We invite inspection of our Groceries, also Canned Goods and Table Delicacies.

Extra fine Java and Mocha Coffee, 35c per lb.

Extra fine Young Hyson Tea, 50c per lb.

Extra fine Japan Tea, 50c per lb.

Extra fine Basket-fired Oolong Tea, 50c per lb.

Extra fine Basket-fired Gunpowder Tea, 50c per lb.

Extra fine Basket-fired English Breakfast Tea, 50c per lb.

Extra fine Basket-fired Assam Tea, 50c per lb.

Extra fine Basket-fired Ceylon Tea, 50c per lb.

Extra fine Basket-fired Pekoe Tea, 50c per lb.

Extra fine Basket-fired Orange Pekoe Tea, 50c per lb.

Extra fine Basket-fired Mixed Tea, 50c per lb.

Extra fine Basket-fired Imperial Tea, 50c per lb.

Extra fine Basket-fired Moyune Tea, 50c per lb.

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A TERRIBLE STORM.

Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan Wind-swept and Deluged.

Buildings Unroofed and Trees Uprooted in Madison, Sparta, Oshkosh, and Appleton, Wis.

A Cyclone at Monticello, Minn.—Crops Damaged in Illinois—Storm in Iowa Last.

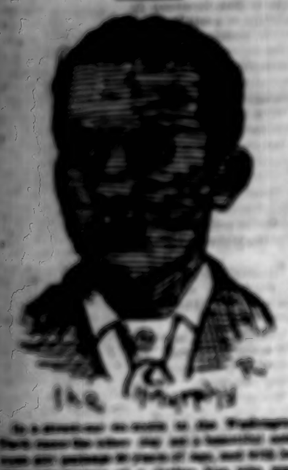
MADISON, Wis., July 9.—[Special.]—Madison, which has always been accounted fortunate as to escaping disaster by wind, has at last received a visitation, and all theories regarding the power of the tree monarchs to divert storms on their deep native pass around the city have been put to rout. Little fault will hereafter be present to the latter as a protecting agencies also. Last evening at about 7:30 o'clock the most severe wind ever known in Madison blustered over the city, doing great damage and causing general consternation. At precisely the moment when the storm-cloud was at its height a team of white-capped mules, in a frenzy of fright, dashed down Main street, and when opposite the residence of Mrs. Gen. Atkinson, on Wisconsin avenue, collided with a tree, demolishing the vehicle and severely injuring the animals. The lightning at that hour was visible in spinning sheets which illuminated the sky to a weird degree. The thunder was loftier, and louder and unbelievably with a noise akin to anything on land or water that one's ears have ever been accustomed to

A JOCKEY'S LIFE.

Oliver Murphy Tells How the Riders of Thoroughbreds Train Themselves

Taking Off Flesh by Walking and Living on Hot Soapy Suds for Days.

A Five-Foot Five-Inch Jockey Can Turn the Tremont Scales a Ton.



In a recent race results in the Washington Park meet the other day put a fashionable aristocrat of sport, and with him three new members of a select few, who, more ambitious than successful, have made their debut with the silkiest horse men in the country. The addition put into the list of Jean Murphy, the young jockey who stands better at the head of all American jockeys, and whose services are in constant demand at the best stables.

Arrived at the race track, the jockey took seats in the grand stand, and I was not long before a bright-faced, active young man, of about five feet five inches in height, and weighing, as the facts of one of the Cartier's thoroughbreds, proved that season in search for the service was being executed for the gentle purpose. The man in the horse was Oliver Murphy, and after he had started the animal for last few being prepared in for the starting call of the day a representative of The Tribune had an interesting talk with the interesting jockey, that talking, sensible, manly little fellow.

"Yes, I have a good deal of money already," said Murphy, "but I have to work hard for it, and I mean to be deserving of all I get. A jockey in order to be successful, must necessarily subject himself to a rigorous course of training, and although people who are not versed on such matters would hardly think it, the best place in the country where this form of training can be obtained is right here in Chicago. I have ridden in all the big cities in the country, and I know what I am talking about when I say that Chicago is the best place for a jockey to train. Why? Well, I'll tell you why. The facilities for training horses are unsurpassed here, and the climate is such that a jockey can work out every morning, for months at a time, without missing a day. In New York, for instance, the weather conditions are such that a jockey can't work out more than three times a week, and in Boston, where I was riding last year, it was even worse than that. Here in Chicago I can work out every morning, and I am always sure of a good mount. Then, too, the tracks here are the best in the country, and I like to ride on them.

"Do I have to work hard? Well, I should say that I do. I have to work hard for it, and I mean to be deserving of all I get. A jockey in order to be successful, must necessarily subject himself to a rigorous course of training, although people who are not versed on such matters would hardly think it. The

ARMED WITH BLUDGEONS

Union Knocked Strikers Female Cleveland Horses Carrying Dead Bodies.

Not Tolerate In Prevented by the Mayor's Threat to Use Guiling Guns.

On His Riding Loveliney Hastings and Bossing Bill Promptly—A Reporter's Score.

CLEVELAND, O., July 9.—[Special.]—It has spread quite fast in Cleveland since the Mayor of Cleveland the serious character of the strike at the Cleveland Rolling-Mill, but the following two notes, and the decisive action of the Mayor today has put the workers in a more favorable frame of mind and rendered possible for the present any further bloodshed. Even the report of determined action of a crowd this morning drove all workers assembling about Lake Side and Scovill Bridge with a determined band of men and moved toward the city. Upon the arrival of some of the scabs inside the mill the day was left behind. A young workman with a double mustache and apparently home accent to be non-Americanized, but the way who gave the first blow and was most skilled was a young man Italian Dale, who carried a heavy wrench. Why and wrong it about the head where it struck the unfortunate. Nearly all the men in the procession were armed with heavy clubs. At the street corners in the Fourteenth and Seventh of Irish and Bohemian workers there, many of the former with bottles of dark drink, were assembled to be marching to meet the Cleveland Rolling-Mill men. Word was passed to Scovill avenue. Immediately a yelling crowd congregated a friend on the Side and shouted: "A dollar a day!" receiving a yell in answer. As the procession passed into Scovill avenue it was reviewed by the Barnett from his carriage. Along Scovill avenue the band played and the Italian yelled out to see "the terrific workers," but groans and protests hushed upon each other's efforts.

MAYOR TALKS FROM THE BALCONY.

When Judge Dissell was reached the crowds had turned down to Superior and marched back toward the city hall. Soon it commenced to rain heavily, each drove by four hundred and more police. Everybody expected trouble now, but the police had heard that another body of workers was marching upon the assembly, and thither they were rapidly driven. At the city hall a long halt was made while a committee of the workers had an interview with Mayor Gardner. The latter subscribed that he having interpolated his advice to strike Superintendent Wright from his office, and promised that the police would withdraw from the vicinity of the Rolling-Mill. Upon this assurance the crowd dispersed, and the police withdrew. During the interview Mayor Gardner addressed the crowd from the balcony of the city hall. He said:

"Now," said the Mayor, "cause of you have resentment toward men who have taken the places of men who left them, I cannot explain to them because they do not understand English. But if you go through the streets again armed even with clubs, we will get out the Gatling guns and mow you down by hundreds. We can put them on the streets and we mean fight if this procession is started a step further."

The Mayor then agreed to communicate with the strikers in their behalf and by telephone requested that gentlemen to appoint a time for a conference. Mr. Chisholm's answer was, in effect, that a conference was unnecessary as the men had received the only answer that could be given.

AT ATLANTA STRIKERS.

Trouble was reinstituted at the strikers the gateway turned again and returned to the Rockwell Yard. When the noise died down the workmen took to the way to the Cable Iron Works hundreds of curious people gathered to the vicinity. There were but two policemen present at that time. A telephone message to the Fourth District brought ten more, and a little later one large wagon brought sixty officers from the Central Police, forty from the Second Precinct, and ten from the Third constituted the force. At 12:30 the officers under Deputy Baldwin were drawn up in a double cordon about the works. The gate employed in the works were on sighted by their sworn sympathizers that they were permitted to go out of the building and return to their homes. No serious apparently, and soon after the officers returned to the stables. Nearly additional special policemen were sworn in this afternoon, making the entire number of sworn men 200. An effort is making for the identification and arrest of the leaders of the strikers. During the conference today it lasted two eight's rumors concerning the day of yesterday with the old workmen.

A REPORTER CAPTURED.

Despite there was another exercise of the most dire and character, after much deliberation it was agreed to follow the Mayor's advice in the matter of carrying clubs to prevent any, a reporter, walking down Broadway to meet the place of meeting, was space pounced on by a mob of strikers after nothing to employ with, each demand that he turn back. He was carried before the meeting and in turn the staff of an evening paper. Details of the hard-hearted, grinding capitalist. There were many threats of violence after him, and when it became apparent that he was in serious danger the press men stepped forward and made a speech, concerning a hissing over the workmen and nothing but to secure unharmed. There will be a conference of the metric and foreign workmen to-morrow afternoon. There is now every promise of peace for some days to come.

STRIKE TALKS AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 9.—[Special.]—The Pennsylvania Railway Company took a new back today to put a stop to the trouble with their Chicago men. It posted in yesterday's city bulletin, the shops had been opened to the men to return for the last week, and the company decided here subsequent to put 150 men to work in addition to the 100 imported men, but the 50 Chicagoans refused to accept the terms and have since way interfered with those at work, only being removed from violence by the personal presence of Deputy United States Marshals. Today the company announced that on the first place of employment and will reserve the Chicago men. Springfield. The establishment will be taken to Fort Wayne, Decatur, and Galion. Superintendent Dawson said to a TRIBUNE that if the men did not go back to work and be more to attempt to persuade the places here would never be filled again. It would be promoted. At half-past 12 o'clock tonight some of the strikers had not returned to work, and it is thought a few more will not return. Only two men were discharged for refusing to work, but the company has received notice to discharge a score more. The men claim that they were discharged because they had refused to work with non-union men. Superintendent Dawson says that he has not discharged any one for refusing to work with non-union men, but that he has discharged men who refused to work when ordered to do so.

Judge Gage would make himself heard in the contention between Mr. Pierce that he had been guilty of contempt of court and ordered a fine of $50 against him. Mr. Pierce indignantly stepped forward and paid it. A counter order in Mr. Pierce's in office shortly after the controversy. He is the active member of the law firm of Pierce & Wilder, and is well known as a gentleman of unsullied legal attainments. He is about 5 ft 10 or 11 years of age, of meagre physical proportions, but a set countenance, refined, courteous man of quick manners, evidently not of robust health, whose appearance bespeaks a nervous temperament. When the reporter called Mr. Pierce was seated in his private office reading a book published. But the strange acts and studious features gave strong proof that the excitement of the court passed through still remained.

"I do not wish to speak of that matter," said he, when the object of the visit had been stated. "I agreed with Judge Gage not to do so, and have just turned away a reporter who called on me on the same account. It was an unfortunate occurrence which transpired in court, and I can see no way in which it could be possible for you newspaper men."

The same place which the trouble centered was that of the Cicero Town Company of New York against the Cicero & St. Louis Railroad Company, the Continental Furniture Company, the Springfield, Jacksonville & Chestnut Railway Company, and Franklin Bigelow, and the petition asked that the acts of the Continental Furniture to appoint Messrs. Cleveland, Dickerson & Brooks, receivers of the Continental Furniture Company, and Judge Gage confirmed the acts.

Judge Gage, after hearing the arguments, took the matter under advisement.

THE OKLAHOMA LANDS.

Opening Morning of Alluring Gift to Settlers Not Quite Terre Entirely—Indications of Great Crowd.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—Senator Morgan of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, who has just returned from Indian Territory, is quoted to say in an interview:

"The Oklahoma question is to get ready to be settled. The vague confusion in which that part of land is the heart of the Indian Territory was purchased don't seem at all anxious or even willing to move on it. They prefer to live on portions of the land belonging to the Indian tribes, where they derive various emoluments and where they are at present located. But I think the commission will not be in favor of letting the Oklahoma question drag out indefinitely. I should suggest that not had a bill introduced on the subject, and that it and the Senate, where they are now considered and acted on by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and if they approve of it, report it favorably to the Senate. I am satisfied that if the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will take up the matter and report a bill to the Senate, it will be passed at once. I am satisfied that the Senate

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1885.

FOR SPANISH AND COUNTRY.

Gen. GRANT passes yesterday in comparative comfort.

Prof. LEWIS PECKY of Rochester, N. Y., has discovered a new comet.

There were 1,172 new cases of cholera in Spain reported for Wednesday, and 744 deaths.

JAMES WELSH has sold to L. S. Lefler the premises No. 40 Washington street for $80,000.

GEN. WILLIAM, Inspector of the Chicago Police Department, died Wednesday night at Ottawa, O.

CONGRESSMAN LAWLER is again in Washington receiving the heads of departments with demands for suspicion.

WILLIAM A. GARDNER has sold to Francis Sadlier improved property on Sheridan road, near Southern street, for $175,000.

The electric-light service at the Government Building in Chicago has been discontinued pursuant to orders from headquarters.

A terrible rain and wind storm yesterday visited the Northwest. Portions of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Minnesota suffered the most.

SECRETARIES OF THE LEGATION are forbidding an account of complaints having been printed for the new tariff, which went into force the 1st inst.

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS, the man who filled Editor Bassett at the Polk street depot, was yesterday declared insane and ordered sent to the Kane asylum.

M. H. BARAY, Superintendent of the Chicago public building, is at Washington to answer certain charges made against him by a resident of Evanston.

In the United States District Court at Chicago yesterday Attorney A. A. Parris was fined $50 for contempt of court, his offense being an attempt to strike Judge Prentiss.

The result of a year's trial of prohibition in the State of Iowa shows that the law is a dead letter to all but the smaller towns. An interesting review of the situation appears in another column.

The President has appointed William E. Dimick of Arizona to be United States Marshal for that Territory and Joseph L. Morgan of South Carolina to be Secretary of Legation at the City of Mexico.

JOSEPH LAMBERT TOTH qualified as Minister to Belgium at the State Department yesterday afternoon. He will soon visit Chicago to arrange his business affairs and then set out for his post of duty.

The 21st Brigade, I. N. G., has been ordered to go into camp for seven days, beginning Aug. 3. Gen. Vance will select a suitable place for the encampment. The troops will appear in full-dress uniform.

It is said that the Mexican Government declines to withdraw the appropriation from an unfinished schools and divide the money to primary instruction, on the ground that the higher schools are nurseries of treason.

Servants of the citizen employés of the West Division Street Railway Company, whose discharge precipitated the recent strike, have been reinstated. The cause of the other nine will be disposed of by President Jacob Sartoris now and next Monday night.

Four pulmonary morning destroyed the Gardiner wing, the library, the laboratory and the museum of the University Column of Wales, in Aberystwith. The college building was originally intended for a hotel, and cost $500,000. It was burned on it it was bought by the university committee for $10,000.

The money market was dull and weak yesterday. Sterling exchange was firmer and in good demand. The New York stock market was at times buoyant and advanced sixth, but lost in the day there was a reaction.—The Chicago produce markets were quiet. Provisions were steady and grain rather weak, with an almost utter absence of outside orders. An unsigned will Wednesday night and weeks closed 1½ cents higher, corn unchanged, wheat 1 cent lower, oats ¼ cent lower, rye ½ cent higher, and barley very dull, declined five.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier, Cleveland's home organ, asserts that "the Independents of New York appear to be satisfied with Mr. Cleveland's appointments," and quotes the New York Journal of Commerce in authority. The Buffalo Courier, it is almost needless to add, would endorse any appointment that Cleveland might make, however unfit it might be, even were he to go to the extent of giving Lamont's friend, Jeff Davis, an office. The endorsement of Dudley, however, does not rest upon Republican authority. It was that eminent engineering the New York Times, which denounced that Dudley was not known in his own city or ward; that he had been a partisan, doing a client's work, in a business known, whose basis practically led away and ultimately subjected from the Government; and that "the less State advisers and distributors which pertain to every local office-holder whose non-service to himself may say when it is not the last of the evil." The Courier says, after quoting the Journal of Commerce: "This is the man whom Don Cameron is pleased to designate as 'Hyrcan' Dudley." The Courier will observe it was its sagacious associate and party friend in New York which applied the epithet to Dudley. The Cameron accepted the New York Times' statement when it said that to put a man who has ranked his fellow-men and who has been a conspicuous business failure into such an important position as that of Collector of that port was an insult to the merchants of New York. The insult is only aggravated when it is considered that he was put there by Cleveland to pay off his political debts to the boss of the New York County Democracy.

The grain trade has recently been a great deal affected by rumors in regard to the condition of wheat in elevators. Chicago dailies were talking about the wheat in New York, and the parade of the sentiment are full of trouble in regard to the wheat in this city. We are not aware that there is any good reason for fear in regard to either, and certainly not as far as Chicago is concerned. It is another case of the wish being father to the thought, with apparently no case for the consequences that may follow the setting afloat of a report which has no foundation in fact. We have a large stock of wheat in store here, it is true—nearly 13,000,000 bushels—and the natural result of the presence of so much, close on the time of a new harvest, is to encourage a bearish feeling which absolutely forbids high prices. But there was never less danger of the integrity of the grain than at the present moment. The inspection into store has been so right as to be a source of backbiting on the part of many a shipper of wheat to this market, and all those who are conversant with the character of the inspection know that the great point at issue has been the presence of a quality which some believed made the grain unsafe to hold, while others did not. The inspectors placed such grain in the lower grades every time, at the risk of being found fault with by the owners.

While it is legitimate for a person who deals in grain to take into the account the risks of condition as affecting the value of the property in question, even he has no right to indulge in any suspicion about it which is to reward by another, any more than he has to impugn the virtue of a neighbor, in either case to increase the responsibility of being called upon to prove his assertions, and may find it profitable to do so. The men who are now lamenting this and that about the wheat in store in Chicago, without a single fact to justify it, lay themselves open to prosecution before the directors of the Board of Trade for unwarrantable conduct.

AN ATTACK ON THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

In another column will be found some rather singular correspondence between Mr. E. S. Stone and Judge Prendergast concerning a proposed appeal to overthrow the new Election law "for cities and incorporated towns in this State" by picking out some fancy legal or constitutional flaws. An attempt in this direction is unavoidable, said, as Judge Prendergast says, it is desirable to have it brought to an end as soon as possible. Anything that will facilitate the proceedings must be commended, since the people of Chicago are eager to set on the law and have it put into execution at the earliest practicable day. The material questions raised against the new Election law are such as may be brought up against almost any statute, and they need give the friends of the measure no serious anxiety. Before its adoption the bill was submitted to several good lawyers, and it was thoroughly canvassed by the Judiciary Committees in both Houses. The points now raised were carefully considered before the bill was put on its passage, and some of the ablest lawyers in the State said there was nothing in them.

As to the charge that the bill is special legislation, it is only necessary to point out that by its very title and terms the act applies equally to all cities and incorporated towns in the State. The uniform ruling is that an act applying to a class is not special legislation. In this regard the act is precisely like the General Incorporation law of the State for cities and villages, and it is curious to note that the Constitution provides explicitly against local and special laws for purposes of incorporation, just as it forbids such acts for regulating elections. The Election law, however, is not for a particular locality or place, but for all cities and incorporated towns in Illinois that may adopt it, and the act itself makes a classification of all the counties in the State in providing the manner of its execution. In this regard it is precisely like the General Incorporation law for cities and villages, and the uniform decision of the courts is that legislation of this character, applying on equal terms to all of the municipalities that may come within the inhibition of the Constitution.

The second question raised is whether the new Election law can be submitted to a vote of the people of Chicago this fall at the regular November election, for "general county election" to be held at that time? The act now says: [illegible] That it shall be the duty of each County Clerk to submit such propositions accordingly at the next succeeding general, or State, or county election, and if such proposition is not adopted at such election the same shall in like manner be submitted to a vote of the electors of such city by such County Court upon like application [of [illegible] of any general, State, or county election thereafter."

There need be little fear that the Supreme Court will decide that an election at which County Commissioners and a Superior Judge are to be elected is not a county election within the meaning of the act. It is a county election for every purpose that one is necessary in his interest, and it is not to be expected that the Judges will make a protest to overthrow an act of the Legislature or delay the time when it shall go into effect. It would be a singular action that do not concerning any county there must only be submitted when all other counties were holding county elections. An election will be held in Cook County this fall for a Judge of the Superior Court in every precinct of the county, and every city and incorporated town in the county may adopt the new Election law that day instead. The Supreme Court should rule otherwise. A county officer under such a construction, it is to be feared, and the polls would be opened in every precinct throughout the county, and that is of the law cannot be enforced. To require the open trial of an election in other precincts not concerned in the matter would be extravagant and unreasonable.

The manifest purpose of the attack on the Election law is to delay it so long as possible and secure a test case whereby to defeat the present Republican ruling system. It is entirely proper for Judge Prendergast to advise as to the best method of securing a speedy settlement of the dispute in the Supreme Court, but it is still lurking upon his judgment that the law is constitutional and it act accordingly. As soon as the judgment is pronounced it will become his duty to arrange for submitting the law to the people by giving the required sixty days' notice. It is not for him to presume that the act is unconstitutional and do that preparation in time to give the sixty days' notice, for if that should be refused until after the Supreme Court passes on the point it is apparent that it would be too late to give it time for the election the 1st of November, and thus the adoption of the new law would be defeated this fall. The Supreme Court itself will otherwise every month in favor of the constitutionality of the law, according to the established opinion in such cases, and it is not for Judge Prendergast to assume that it is unconstitutional and thus refuse to perform the duties it casts upon him.

MORE CROWDS FOR PLEASURE.

The French are not yet out of their financial troubles. Paper growls in consequence thereof, but unemployment appears less troublesome than in several, and the feeling may be that Government rests more upon the People's consideration to the Government. The recent treaty of peace between China and France recognizes the French protectorate over Annam, and also stipulates that the latter must henceforth treat with foreign Powers only through France. Hardly was the treaty ratified, however, before the Annamese broke out in revolt against the French supremacy and attacked Hue, the Capital of the protectorate. The Hue attack was repulsed after considerable loss, but from the tenor of the dispatches it is evident that the French cannot hold their ground with larger forces simultaneously active, that the outbreak assumed a little volume it is probable that France and China would have been at war again, for the Annamese, who prefer China to French protection, would have appealed to China for help. Under the provisions of the treaty, however, China is bound to recognize the protectorate and probably will, unless it should suppose that the Annamese are likely to be successful in their uprising.

France now has another Oriental kingdom to gratify and perhaps to subjugate, and the Government, it is to be presumed, will make a more desperate fight than their brethren did in the north. The war in Tonquin resulted in the fall of the Ferry Ministry, and it is by no means certain that the war in Annam may not yet do in the fall of the Brisson Ministry. The people of Tonquin did not child until they had crushed and massacred the insurgents. The people of Annam, who have seen the French defeated by the Chinese recently, are not likely to make a less desperate resistance. They are being armed and supplied to reinforce in the struggling lands in Tonquin, and they have it in their power to make a long and expensive contest, which may involve France in new and unexpected complications. The call for reinforcements means the expenditure of more money, and the French people after a while may begin to inquire whether the game is worth the candle, and if what we are there purchases if their enthusiasm as colonists involves patriotic engineers, soldiers, and tax. Glory is a fine thing for a nation, and even the French people, who have a mania for glory, may fail to appreciate it when it comes only in the form of taxes and thousands of lives and nothing to gathered by it in the end. As it is, after years of struggle, France has gained no more in Tonquin than China has, and now has to make good her suzerainty over Annam, which it was supposed she had conquered and with which her treaties seem to have no binding force. The establishment of a French colonial empire seems to be a very rabbit struggle, with very little at the end.

HOT, HOTTER DEPARTMENTS.

Various Democrats of the subdivision and have at last succeeded in inducing ex-Gov. Stone of Iowa from the Government Directorship of the Union Pacific Railroad, to which he was recently appointed by the President. He has resigned to resign and the President has eagerly accepted it, apparently with an entire absence of the usual solicitations. It has made no difference to him that the office is a two-million one, that the Government directors cannot be purchased at all, which has otherwise, that the duties are purely ministerial in character, or that Gov. Stone is eminently qualified for the position. It was sufficient that the Democrats geek applied to him.

There are two reasons why Gov. Stone has been made the victim of Democratic hatred. He was a gallant Union soldier and had a leg lighting on the wrong side from the Democratic point of view. The excuse for which he fought is not to favor with the present Administration. The flag for which he fought is not to suffice respect to be hoisted over the Government buildings on the National holiday. But the sentence has been given to the assembly order—that he even sympathized with it—for not only would have been condemned as unjustified to fill a mere political position, but he would have been arrested with an office higher in influence and large in emoluments. It was the actual fighting the flag for that reason appointed for office to vote. If a choice has had to be made, the aforesaid who fought with the Confederacy has had the preference.

There is a stronger reason than this why ex-Governor Lucius Eng. Stone. In 1876 an effort was made to steal the Electoral vote in Florida which would have made Samuel J. Tilden President. Attempts were then made to bribe the Returning Board and manipulate the returns, but these failed. Then a plot was laid to buy an Electoral vote, and Marion Hubbs, John F. Cobb, and C. W. Wigley went to Florida in the capacity of Tilden and representatives of the Democracy, provided with a corpus for communication with Gramercy Park. The dispatch from Hubbs that he had received an offer "to hand over at any hour required Tilden electors of board and certificate of Governor for $100,000" will be remembered. It will also be remembered that the authority and the positions were carried at Tallahassee for bribe, and the corrupt and infamous scheme not only failed but was subsequently exposed. Stone was one of the principal agents in thwarting the vile plot. He went to Florida to see that the honest vote of that State was not falsified. He was largely instrumental in preventing the going of Democratic electors, and in "doctoring" the vote which would have made Tilden President. His records will therefore evidence to find tremendous love should like the element of Democratic hatred still shows ever since. Cleveland himself is ignorant of political history and he has evidently that he is to be congratulated with the remark of men to politicians who fought for the flag in order to the Government that he delegated failure who fought against it and now wields the helm. But when a Democratic President appoints a man to office who is still a standing at least and has his head bloody in his veins every time politics does rise up and confront it and protest against the South as only to the living, but to the other Democrats who gave their lives to the country. When discovery a reputation it is time for loyalty to protest.

WORKING UP TESTER OF OFFICE.

The Treasury Office and the adoption is able, and in the second discussion as to its value only opinions declined state that four have been quoted. It happens, however, that opinions enough and more satisfactory to every request are found on record at an earlier date. For instance, the views of Mr. Webster as to the President's power of removal apply more just as well as before the passage of the Tenure-of-Office act, since they are based on the constitutional power of the question, and nobody would contend that a provision of the Constitution could be invalidated by a statute. Yet a number of Democrats and a few Republicans are now considering for a constructive of the Tenure-of-Office act that would submit to that is effect, and they may unsympathetic enough to relent so to face the great majorities of the Constitution. If the Senate refuses to consent to a removal made by the President during the recess, and if the suggested effect is not by such action restored to its place, it follows that Mr. Webster may substitute in the views as to the President's powers or that the constitutional provisions has since been set aside by a mere statute.

Speaking, of course, before the adoption of the Tenure-of-Office act, Mr. Webster said:

I know that the power of appointment supposes and presupposes likewise the power of removal. The power to appoint is considered, and as reason for the use of that power. The power of appointment being conferred on the President and Senate, I think the power of removal must exist where it was placed here by the Constitution, and should have been regarded as a part of it, and so exercised by the same authority. I think unquestionably that the power of removal resides in the President and Senate, who appointed a person of an agreed existence from the Constitutional power, was unknown.

In the course of his argument Mr. Webster anticipated the very questions that were afterwards incorporated in the Tenure-of-Office act, saying he thought Congress might well provide as a matter of legislation "the term of removal and the proof of the fact" in the way of the removal power, and also that "the President should only suspend officers till the next meeting of the Senate," all such provisions were based on the theory that the President had in himself an power of removal, and would depend on other personality only when the Senate concurred in such action. Webster's arguments, being founded on the constitutional provision, are as valid now as they were the day he uttered them.

Mr. Webster declared that nothing was said in the Constitution about the power of removal because it was not a separate and distinct power. "It was part of the power of appointment, naturally going with it or resulting from it." "The power of placing one man in office inherently implies the power of turning another out." Then, as though anticipating the exact situation which is now presented, Mr. Webster said:

The Senate constitutes either the part negative and from their number is the part of the Executive, and they cannot act in the power of appointment, but only by concurring in the appointments of the Executive. The Senate can not have any power over the removal. They can not have performed or attempted. It is not in them, or in any part of the Government, to remove from appointed. It is not in them to remove from appointed, the power of removing is the Constitution alone and belongs to the President alone and belongs to the Executive, the power of appointment is part of the Constitution, the first from the power of appointment, the first from the power of removal is a part of the Executive, and is therefore by the Constitution vested in the President.

Clearly, then, Mr. Webster would hold that Congress has, since the adjournment of the Senate, made no removals, but only temporary suspensions, which had until the next session; that the question whether the suspensions shall be made permanent must then be determined in each instance by the Senate. If the Senate refuses to confirm the appointment, the nominations constitutes to that the suspended officer will resume his place. There can be no doubt that such was the opinion of Mr. Webster, building on he did that the power to remove was a part of the power to appoint, and that his function would be exercised only by the President and the Senate acting together. Properly speaking, the President has only the power to make nominations, and the Senate decides whether the appointments shall be made. As Mr. Webster clearly pointed out, the power to remove and the power to appoint are generally one and the same. In rejecting a nomination the Senate also refuses to displace the suspended officer and, according to Mr. Webster's doctrine, the President cannot make removals without the consent of the Senate. The word that he can do is to make temporary suspensions, which last until the next session, and must then be ratified by the Senate in order to become permanent.

A SECRET telegram from Dubuque, Ia., runs as follows:

Indications of renewed excesses for June in this district, embracing forty-nine counties, are $21,000 of which $7,000 is for coal freight, according to the transportation reports. Over [illegible] 1,000 figure-making business men, [illegible] 1,000 persons of soldiers and 1,000 [illegible] of [illegible] figure which there was a surplus of $1,000,000.

Thus the unimpeachable statistics of the Federal Government show that the State Prohibitory law in Iowa is a dead letter. This act is the most rigid of the kind in the United States, doing away with jury trials and providing for shutting saloons by injunction. It has been upheld by the Supreme Court, and if the words of a statute could furnish it Iowa would have enjoyed perfect prohibition for a year past. The actual situation is that the Federal Government has collected millions of dollars in taxes on beer and whisky produced, and in the figure-makers in Iowa now told the Senate of the United States to the sum of thousands. They cannot escape the taxation of the Federal Government, but defy utterly the Prohibitory law of the State. For a rural State with few large towns the number of whisky shops is very large. The fact are that the largest towns are faithfully closed with no more shameful liquor traffic within them than can under great prohibition. The traffic is practically open to anybody who will engage in it without fear of interference, and owing to the State Prohibitory law of control, or regulation can be effected. In the rural districts where there are no towns, but in the large towns whisky shops entirely under legal prohibition. From four of kinds of tax or regulation or control, the traffic in these towns avoids and grows rich. It is impossible for laws to enforce prohibition, and they are not permitted to substitute high tax regulations and restrictions that are feasible.

A SECRET item ago it was announced with much of a flourish that Mr. Campbell, the Democratic Marshal in Iowa, had decided to reappoint Mr. Ehrlich, who had previously served as deputy. The boldest amount to show an effort at civil-service reform on an unengaged quarter. Mr. Campbell was a Democratic gubernatorial candidate, and Mr. Ehrlich, although a highly competent Deputy Marshal, was an unavailable for politics. The announcement that Campbell would retain a Republican on his deputy was something of a surprise, but now comes the Des Moines Leader with the following very reasonable explanation:

The understanding is that Mr. Ehrlich has been retained independently of the wishes of United States Marshal Campbell, and for the sake of the harmony of the party and the duties of the office are quite as well performed by Republicans as Democrats. It is [illegible] Campbell to have Democrats [illegible] Republicans

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A Defiance Taken Due Passage Code and Before the House of Lords

The Budget Presented to the Commons —Paris Excited Over a Domestic Tragedy.

Queen Dead to Assess Answer—Great Interest in the English Law Trials.

London, July 5.—The Marlborough-Sunderland Cable to The Tribune.—This afternoon there was an unusual scene in the House of Lords and a crowding great interest in Parliament circles over the event was declared to become historic. Lord Rosebery took the Foreign office, vacated by the Earl of Kimberley, and head of Lionel Rothschild, daughter of the late Baron Rogers, and Lord Carrington, son of Earl Lord Carrington, who, during his years of connection, from 1885 to 1892, voted against the bill admitting Lord Rothschild's father, Baron Lionel, to the House of Commons. Several Peers who fought in the latter parties against Jewish equality were present to see the stranger take the oaths of allegiance. In the picture were the proud and lonely Duke of Lady Randolph, Lady Rothschild, Lady Jeune, Lady Rothschild, Lady Jeune, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, and Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, who received the proceedings. The oath was taken with great solemnity on a Hebrew copy of the Pentateuch sent to Court by Chief Rabbi Herbert, brother of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, whom Lord Rothschild would note his best successor. There, on the New Testament from the altar, he took an the Court Proceedings, both before the gangway, all his colleagues cheering. Lord Rothschild then retired but in the rear [illegible] and, bowing to the Lords of the realm of this property.

A PEER DEFIANCE.

Paris is excited this evening over a terrible tragedy reported to the police. The gendarmes flocking, although reported and having clothing, gathered a Madame with Miss Rogers, the wife of a draughtsman on the Boulevard Voltaire, and her two children, hurried and bruised. The cross questioning, and calling, [illegible] the gendarmes' attempts from the [illegible] Madame, and with a yelled cry that [illegible] the story of [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the

THE RAILROADS.

Difficulty of Putting the Twenty-Cent Rate in Force at the State Front.

Secretary Stanley's Recent Order Said Not to Apply to Rail Shipments—Backlake Freights.

Alleged Compact Contemplated by Trackmen with the Pennsylvania-Pittsburg Strikers.

LAKE MARINE.

Work Practically Ahead Caused by Midsummering Seriously Hindering's Operations.

Buffalo Railroads Agitating the Re-Imposition of Low Canal-Freight and Charters.

The Schooner R. J. Hinde Sunk at Seven Harbor—Special Boat-Canal Resources.

MURDER MYSTERY AT LARNED.

LABOR NOTES.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Washington Park Club.

FRIDAY, July 18,

FIVE RACES,

Commencing Promptly at 2:30 p. m.

FIRST RACE—Purse for three-year-olds. 1 mile. 6 starters.

SECOND RACE.

The Quickstep Stakes.

THIRD RACE—Purse for all ages. TWO MILES.

FOURTH RACE—Purse for all ages. MILE AND A QUARTER.

20 STARTERS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S South Side Dime Museum

HAVLIN'S THEATRE

THEO. THOMAS

Saturday Matinee. EVERY NIGHT

CHICAGO BALL PARK

BASE-BALL

CHICAGO vs. PROVIDENCE

SOUTH SIDE.

The Long Branch of the West.

Pass for One Second Prize, including admission to the Pavilion and return by Illinois Central R. R.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE

TRUE NOBILITY.

WAVERLY TEMPERANCE RESORT FOR SOUTH SIDERS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE

HAVLIN'S

SHERLEY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Kernan's Colored Minstrels

GARRICK'S GARDEN & PARK

COLUMBIA THEATRE

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

THE MIKADO.

PANORAMA.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Open daily from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

THE NORTHWEST.

The Red Record of an Unfortunate Shoplifting Visitor's Home Will Contribute.

A Will Contest Begun at Ottawa, Ill.—The Oil Failure in Kingston.

A Relative of Lafayette Adds to Its Is a Professor—Fatal Accident—Wedding—Deals.

DEMOCRATIC DISASTER.

LOST AND FOUND.

FINANCIAL.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EDUCATIONAL—MALE.

EDUCATIONAL—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

SITUATION WANTED.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BOARD WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

TO LOAN.

MACHINERY.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED TO RENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FURNACES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Lieutenant Governor Gilbert M. T. Hamilton, Peoria, is at the Pacific.

George S. Wheeler, Denver, and C. H. Chisholm, Kewanee, Ill., registered at the Sherman.

The Rev. S. Hunt, Des Plaines, Wis., and J. J. Hamilton, Fort Gibson, are at the Grand Pacific.

George H. Hulbert, U. S. N., and Robert Bruce and Harry Hudson, England, are at the Palmer.

Senator J. G. Spooner, Wisconsin, and ex-Senator Francis Kernan, New York, were at the Pacific yesterday.

OF GENERAL

The inauguration yesterday, as observed by Masonic Chapters, Hastings, was an informal affair. Representatives, 2 p. m., 27 shorts were; 2 p. m., 27; 2 p. m., 27; 2 p. m., 27; 27 p. m., 27; 2 p. m., 27; 2 p. m., 27; 2 p. m., 27; 2 p. m., 27; 2 p. m., 27; Senate, 2 p. m., 27; 2 p. m., 27; 2 p. m., 27; 2 p. m., 27.

The bill of exceptions in the Hadley murder case has been prepared, and the State will make application to a trial or take for a continuance. Frank Dutton of the Supreme Court, to-day granted a writ of error in the case of Hadley, an Indian in the penitentiary for life.

The police authorities have arrived at the conclusion that the saloon and restaurant frauds, and promoter Zuhrmann, have been found for the arrest of another man who has been hired to take out in the streets. The Secretary will be served before.

The Young Men's Social Club, a permanent organization of the West Side, has arranged for a series of open air concerts at Douglas Park to alternate during the summer. The first was with the press at half past 7 every Wednesday afternoon, the music to be furnished by the Second Regiment band.

Edward Fletcher, 12 years old, whose parents live at No. 636 Sedgwick street, was severely injured by falling from the top of a freight car on the Lake Shore Railroad tracks, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, Monday. He was playing with some boys. The lad was taken to the hospital.

John Fox and Sophie Johnson in the preliminary yesterday, under bonds being taken before Justice Bradley, under warrants of Detective Sergeant Hunt, charged with stealing $1,000 worth of jewelry from the residence of Mrs. Thomas Lowell, No. 1,000 Lake Shore drive, on the night of June 20. Mr. Thomas Lowell was the first witness called for the prosecution. She identified a number of articles found in the possession of the prisoners, and told of the burglary. Fox was held to the grand jury in $2,000 bonds, and Miss Johnson in $1,000 bonds.

The annual convention of the State Sunday-School Association of the United Brethren and Conference will be held at the hall of "The Reformed Church and Sunday-school," corner Forest avenue and Washington street, commencing at 10 a. m. this day. Rev. [illegible] of the host society, will welcome delegates; a procession of representatives and visitors, and an address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Bell, of Dayton, O.

Miss Adelaide Johnson, who has just returned from the presentation of her art studies to Rome, has received a complimentary reception in Rome, has received a complimentary reception in Rome, has received a complimentary reception in

THE COURTS.

Dr. Shilstone's Answer to His Wife's Bill for Divorce and Alimony.

Charges Recovered From a Railroad—Action of Interest—General Litigation.

THE RECORD.

THE SEVERALL APPEAL.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

The Radio Search Wright Thinks He Has Found a Means Over Distance Without Wires.

THE NEW ILLINOIS LAW.

CONVENTIONS OF PHARMACISTS.

NEWPORT, R. I.
THE CASINO BOOKS
CLEMENT SPRINGS, PENN.
Hotel Ludington, Cape May, N. J.
CELEBRATED HOTEL
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
THE CHELSEA HOUSE,
WILLISTON SEMINARY,
LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY.
Wells College for Young Ladies,
PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY
Mrs. A. G. Morgan's Home School
Morgan Park Military Academy.
UNION POLISHED RIBS.
STATE LINE
WINTHER.
Rupture.
$100 REWARD!

LOANS On Improved City Real Estate at Current Rates of Interest.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,
Offices 6, 7 and 8 BUILDING LOANS
MONEY TO LOAN
On Improved Real Estate in any amount at current rates. Real Estate Bought and Sold.
HAMILTON & STANLEY,
97 Washington st.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Improved Real Estate, in sums to suit, at current rates.
LYMAN & GOODNOW,
111 Washington st.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Gossage in the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

New York		
Chicago, 4@5% per cent.		
St. Louis, 6@7% per cent.		
New Orleans, 6@8% per cent.		

There was no change in the normal market situation. It is hard to find room on any right principle of the economics of commerce for a rate of 7 per cent on call for the best collateral. If that rate is to be maintained here about all the banks would have to hold no capital and accumulate here about all the funds that seek the call operations. If that be known that legal prospects, fortunes are good. There is but a very small movement of currency between this city and the country. That is a constant thing, for there are very few small bills in use. If a banker gets an order from the country for a lot of currency, he sends down and buys it in the open market, or sells exchange and has it sent from the subtreasury. It is not safe to have any other way to move it. The country banker is interested that he can have silver instead of an old pay the expense of shipping them. If he must pay the expense of shipping them. If he must pay the expense of shipping them. If he must